

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1885.

No. 15.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 6, 1885.

A great fire in New York has resulted in a loss of \$1,500,000.

The Pall Mall Gazette advocates a political alliance between England and the United States.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal republic, accepts Sir Charles Warren's terms. A peaceful settlement likely.

The French have carried the Chinese works at Kelung and lost nine killed and 53 wounded. The Chinese loss was heavy.

The Regina and Long lake railway company have obtained a grant of 6,400 acres a mile at ten cents an acre. The road must be completed to Long lake by next fall.

Mayor Hamilton, of Winnipeg, is to be attorney-general of Manitoba, and will contest south Winnipeg, rendered vacant by the elevation of A. C. Killam to the bench. He will probably be opposed by Luxton and Howell.

The C. P. R. company have received \$18,500,000 of their loan and have proposed to the government that it take over \$20,000,000 acres of railroad land, at \$1 an acre and cancel \$20,000,000 of the loan of last session. Van Horne says the company do not intend to enforce the monopoly clause.

Cunningham, the supposed dynamiter, was examined at the Bow street police court. The evidence was strong against him. The crown reserves the right to prosecute for high treason. A letter has been received by the authorities stating that an attempt would be made to blow up the new law courts, Temple bar. Two more important arrests have been made.

O'Donovan Rossa was shot on the street in New York by an Englishman named Dudley. He was wounded in the back, under the left shoulder, and was removed to the hospital. The wound is pronounced not dangerous. Enquiries show that his assailant was of unsound mind. There is great excitement in England over the affair and many expressions of satisfaction.

General Stewart's forces are progressing satisfactorily and are camped on the Nile near Metemma. Gen. Earle's force of 2,400 men is ascending the river to join Stewart. The Mahdi's troops, 13,000 strong, under Oliver Pain, a French ex-communist, hold Metemma. Earle encountered the rebels in force at Boiti. They withdrew, deserting their intrenchments. By order of Wolseley, the Canadian contingent is entertained at Cairo at government expense.

Canadian parliament met on January 29th. The speech from the throne favored the introduction of the Torrens system of land transfer in the North-West, and liberal grants of land in aid of branch railways. A census of the population of the North-West is to be taken as soon as possible, doubtless with a view to giving the territories representation in parliament next year. An insolvent act is to be introduced. Sir Leonard Tilley announced the net public debt of Canada, on January 1st, to be \$198,000,000.

The report of the superintendent of Indian affairs states that matters have maintained their normal satisfactory condition during the year. The Indians who were induced to go north from the boundary line have, with few exceptions, settled on reserves and are making fair progress in farming. During the past season various causes injured the crops on the reserves in the northwestern parts of the territories. Measures have been taken to prevent suffering among the tribes there. The amount to the credit of the Indian fund is \$2,281,910, an increase over last year of \$121,380. The expenditure on Indians in Manitoba and the North West last year was \$1,025,670. Indian lands were sold to the amount of 23,575 acres. The quantity still in the hands of the department is 473,900 acres. The Indian population of Manitoba and the North-West is 33,900.

BATTLEFORD, Feb. 6, 1885.

Freight from Swift Current arrived in the beginning of the week for Mahaffey and Clinkskill.

The weather for the past few days has been pleasant with thermometer above zero. Getting colder now.

The church of England concert on Wednesday night was largely attended and was a success in every way.

The annual police concert comes off next Wednesday. An attractive programme has been arranged and a large turn out is likely.

An agricultural society has been formed here and next Thursday Judge Rouleau will inform a public meeting what the government intends to do with regard to prizes, and otherwise assisting the concern.

CALGARY, Feb. 5, 1885.

Court over.

Snowing hard.

Trains on time.

Rev. Leonard Gaetz, of Red Deer river, is in town.

Egerton Steinhauer left for Edmonton on Tuesday.

A new printing press has been put into the Herald office.

The C. P. R. coal inspector is stopping coal mining if the coal is not purchased.

## LOCAL.

A CITIZENS' ball is talked of.

SLIGHT rain on Wednesday night.

THE stage will likely be on time next Tuesday.

J. A. CARSON arrived from Saddle lake on Friday last.

SNOW deeper than for several years past, but no drifts.

ANOTHER outfit of permits is on the way in from Calgary.

STOCK throughout this district are in excellent condition.

Ad. McPHERSON arrived from Calgary and Red Deer on Friday last.

A. B. J. SIMONS left for Calgary on Sunday last, per C. Stewart's team.

THE Red Deer settlers are thinking about the erection of a school district.

MID-WINTER is passed and next month we may expect the beginning of spring.

THOS. DUNLOP and Thos. Lennie left on Tuesday morning last for Red Deer for freight.

VOTING on the erection of Sturgeon school district is to take place on Tuesday, March 3rd, in the Sturgeon church.

F. PROVOST arrived from a trading trip to Lac la Biche on Sunday last. He got a satisfactory price for his flour, about \$9 per sack.

J. McMUNN has recovered sufficiently to enable him to return to town from the St. Albert hospital. He is able to move around slowly.

THE Minneapolis Tribune notices the shipment of a fifteen-horse power engine and well boring machine from Bradford, Pennsylvania, for the oil region on the Red Deer, near Tail creek.

C. FRASER, who left on Thursday of last week for Slave lake, with two trains of dogs, was compelled to turn back from Lac la Nonne on account of deep snow. He arrived in town on Saturday.

A SABBATH school entertainment will be held in the Presbyterian church on the evening of Tuesday, the 17th inst. The programme will consist of music, speeches, recitations by the children and magic lantern views.

FIVE tenders were put in on the telegraph pole contract: J. A. McDougall & Co., Lamoureux Bros, Shields & Ashen, D. E. Noyes and M. McCauley. It is expected that the successful party will be notified before Tuesday next.

V. ANDERSON, J. S. Edmonton, R. F. Shaw, J. Smith, with two and four horse teams, and a train of Ad. McPheron's sleighs are expected in to-morrow or next day with freight from Calgary. They are breaking the road in first-class style.

BEFORE Capt. Griesbach, at Ft. Saskatchewan, on Tuesday last, Jas. Goodridge, Edmonton, charged with an infraction of the liquor law during the month of December last, was fined \$100 and costs, or three months imprisonment. Plea, guilty.

SUBJECT of debate for the Literary club, on Thursday, the 19th: Resolved that the pen has done more for civilization than the sword. Affirmative, Dr. Wilson, J. A. Petrie, W. G. Ibbotson. Negative, Alex. Taylor, J. A. McDougall and A. Dawson.

A NEW word should be added to the English language. Something that would fittingly express what dynamiter, or fiend, falls in doing now. Something that would combine the ideas of fool, coward and devil, with the rest of the vices included.

REV. J. A. McLACHLIN and L. Thompson arrived from Victoria on Thursday last, and left on Friday. They report quite a heavy rain at Victoria on Monday night, and the snow not so deep as at Edmonton. They met a number of Edmonton and Lac la Biche freighters on the road to the latter place with trading supplies. Horses in the country north of Victoria are doing badly owing to the ice which formed over the grass last fall. Some horses have been driven to Egg lake country, south of Victoria, to winter, and others will likely be taken there.

VOTING on the erection of Belmont school district is to take place on Saturday, Feb. 28th., in the Belmont school house. The area of the proposed district is 19,676 acres, probable value of taxable property, \$45,000; total resident population, 154; adults, 80; children of school age, 47.

CHARGES and counter charges have been passing between Messrs. Quinn and Quinney, Indian sub-agent and English church minister respectively at Ft. Pitt, with the result—so rumor hath it—that the latter has resigned the charge of his dusky flock and will betake himself to fields more green and pastures new.

STEAM was got up in the mining machinery of the Saskatchewan gold mining and dredging company now lying at Clover bar, on Tuesday last. A suction of 28 pounds to the square inch was produced, which was sufficient to take up everything that came in its way. When the machinery is completely fitted the suction power can be still further increased. There is every prospect that the machine will be a success.

R. KELLY and S. Bailey arrived from Red Deer on Tuesday. They left here two weeks ago to go to Calgary for freight but found the roads so bad at Red Deer and reported worse beyond that they did not go on to Calgary. A large number of freighters were lying at Red Deer waiting for the storm to let up and the roads to be broken. A very large amount of freight for Edmonton was lying at Red Deer, where it had been dumped by McPherson's and McLeod's teams. A train of McLeod's carts arrived from Calgary on the day Messrs Kelly and Bailey left. They had been two days and a half making twelve miles. The Wishart family, from Poplar Point, arrived on the same day with their stock all right notwithstanding their hard trip.

A LETTER containing the following extract has been received by Rev. Canon Newton from the mother of the late J. K. Maccauley, formerly assistant land agent here: "Kingston, Ont., Jan. 3rd, 1885. Dear Sir,—I hasten to reply to your kind letter which I received last evening, and to thank you for the sympathy which prompted it. The sudden event which has cast sorrow over us all left three orphan children, and was, indeed, a great shock to us and to many friends. At first the idea of his being so far away and alone, none of those who loved him near, was most distressing, but thanks to the many kind friends who ministered to him, we know all was done that could be. The body arrived here most carefully forwarded, and we are very thankful it was possible to lay it amongst his own people."

THE thermometer stood 63 degrees below zero the night F. D. Wilson reached Prince Albert on his recent trip, and the weather remained very cold during the whole of his stay. One day at ten o'clock the thermometer stood 45 below. Crops were almost a total failure last season, and what good wheat there is commands \$1.75 per bushel, against 75 cents last year. Seed will have to be brought in from Troy, on the railroad, 280 miles distant, where flour is being brought in from now, the farmers freight it in for half—that is, a man brings in two sacks of flour and keeps one for his freight. The sawmills are getting out no sawlogs this winter, and Moore & Macdowell have ceased selling lumber although their yard is full, owing to the scarcity of cash. Prince Albert town is about five miles long but very scattered. The buildings are very good, but business has gone to wreck, having been overdone. Business is very little better at Battleford. Oats are worth \$1.75 per bushel there. Crops were almost as poor as at Prince Albert. At Carlton 50 police are stationed under Supt. Gagnon. The new H. B. grist mill at Prince Albert is a splendid affair.

INCORPORATION is asked for the Rush lake and Saskatchewan railway and navigation company, to run a line from the C. P. R. to the South Branch; for the Portage la Prairie and Lake of the Woods railway and navigation company, to run a line from Portage la Prairie to Lake of the Woods, and for the Rock lake, Souris and Brandon railway company, to run a line from a point on the international boundary near Rock lake, north-west to Brandon.

Judge Smith, lately appointed judge in the court of queen's bench of Manitoba is dead. A. C. Killam, M.P. for south Winnipeg, has been appointed in his stead.

THE consolidated revenue fund of Canada has a surplus of \$1,195,000 of receipts over expenditure for the six months ending December 31st, 1884.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**PAY UP, ONE AND ALL.**—Parties indebted to me by note or otherwise will please settle up before the 1st of March. W. J. GRAHAM.

**TENDERS** for the construction of two bridges across the Pipe Stone and Big Stone creeks respectively, on or near the Bow river trail, will be received by the undersigned at the BULLETIN office up to noon on Monday, February 23rd. Each bridge to have five spruce or tamarac stringers ten inches in smallest diameter, flatted on one side and of sound timber, resting at each end on spruce sleepers ten inches in diameter; covering to be three inches thick of plank or flatted timber and twelve feet in width, securely fastened down. The whole to be above high water mark (with the necessary approaches) to be completed in a substantial and satisfactory manner before the 1st of April next. Tenders may be made separately for each bridge. Each tender must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible parties willing to become security for the due completion of the work. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. FRANK OLIVER.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

**BELMONT PROTESTANT PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.**

Within the following limits, that is to say:

Comprising sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, and lots 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 of the Edmonton river survey all in township 53, range 24 west of the 4th meridian; and river lot 42 in the before-mentioned survey with those portions of sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30 on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, and section 31, all in township 53, range 23 west of the 4th principal meridian.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits, to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

SATURDAY THE 28TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received at the Belmont school House from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

GEO. A. BLAKE,

Returning Officer,

MURDOCH MCLEOD,

JOHN FRASER,

School Committee.

## EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

Principal: The Rev. W. R. Flett, B. A., (Cantab) F. C. S., late Foundation Scholar of Sidney College, Cambridge, England.

The next term begins on Monday, January 12th, 1885.

Besides the ordinary subjects read at a public school, each pupil is taught the elements of scientific agriculture.

A laboratory is provided where the principles of elementary qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis are taught.

Special evening lectures to students reading for the matriculation examination of the University of Saskatchewan.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. The Principal Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.

## INSURANCE

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free, on request. **FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 7, 1885.

An amateur theatrical troupe has been burlesquing the proceedings of the Winnipeg city council. The audience was small. Probably because the Winnipeggers are satisfied with the burlesque on council proceedings furnished free every Monday night by the council itself.

Messrs. Stephen and Van Horne, of the C. P. R., lately in Ottawa interviewing the railway department, declared that the line would be open from Montreal to the Selkirk by the time parliament rises. Judging from past experience this looks like the beginning of a raid for a few more millions on the Canadian treasury.

The land board, which was supposed to sit in Winnipeg for the better and more speedy settlement of North-West land claims and disputes is now sitting in Ottawa, pending the opening of the session of parliament and is busily employed. This change of base shows more clearly than a blue book could, the priority taken by Ottawa government interests over North-West settlers' interests in the transactions of the board.

The Toronto News, on an assertion by the Mail that Mr. Blake was about to declare for independence, says: "Every sturdy young Canadian who is not living on the taxes of the present regime, would join Mr. Blake and the independence party." Does this imply that the aforesaid sturdy young Canadians are dissatisfied because they are not living on the taxes collected by the present regime, and think their chances of so doing would be better under another? True patriots, these. Patriotism—and pap; the old flag—and an appropriation, are to be the opposing war cries of the Canadian parties of the near future, according to the News.

The MacLeod Gazette estimates the number of Cattle now in the range country at 50,000 head, worth \$2,000,000, and that the ranges would support 500,000 head worth \$20,000,000. The lease system is justified as a means to prevent the grass from being eaten out by too many cattle being placed on it—that is because it helps to maintain the difference between the \$2,000,000 worth of cattle now in the range country, and \$20,000,000 worth that probably would be there were they not prevented by the lease system. In other words, that the federal government may reap a trifling revenue from grazing leases and wealthy men have, at least a partial monopoly of the cattle business, the range country and with it Canada is poorer by \$18,000,000 than it would be if the range question had been left to regulate itself.

It appears that Britain is about to try conclusions once more with the South African Boers. This to be regretted for various reasons. Firstly, because experience has taught that the Boers are particularly hard to lick, and, secondly, because their sole fault appears to be that their bump of acquisitiveness is rather too highly developed, a development which is supposed to be specially marked on the Britisheranium. Plainly, the Boers have been stealing territory from their savage neighbors, just as Britain and Britons have been doing from time immemorial. And for Britain to attack them for this reason is equivalent to satan reproving sin. This war can only be justified on the grounds of the celebrated quarrel between the wolf and the lamb, with the difference in result that in this case the wolf may possibly—vulgarily speaking—be biting off more than he can chew.

The Protestant section of the Manitoba board of education is considering a proposition to introduce the reading and study of the scriptures into the Protestant public schools of that province—a compendium of old testament history to be studied; the pupils to read and be examined in the new testament, and the pupils in each Protestant public school to be required to know by heart the Apostle's creed, the Lord's prayer, and the Ten commandments. The rev. gentlemen who compose the Protestant board of education for Manitoba are giving themselves a very bad kick by thus declaring that they, in their ministerial capacity—in which they draw their salaries—are unable to impart, or cause to be imparted, sufficient spiritual instruction to the children of adherents of their faith, and are compelled, in order to save the rising generation from sin and death, to call in the aid of the tax collector.

#### ODIOUS COMPARISONS.

Truly the world moves. If there was one doctrine in regard to the North-West, which was held more strongly in Canada than another from '71 to '83, it was that of the absolute ownership of the lands of the former by the latter. We bought it and paid for it and it is ours, was the argument. And up to the winter of '83-'84 the assertion was never disputed. During the winter mentioned the revolutionary, Nihilistic, diabolical farmer's union first took the contrary ground and asserted the right of, at least Manitoba, to her own land, and that they had done so was one of the high crimes and misdemeanors charged against them. At the last session of the North-West council, when the same proposition was embodied in a resolution by Mr. Ross, of Moose jaw, it was almost unanimously voted too treasonable for discussion. Now, however, it appears that the right of provincial ownership is admitted by the federal government, for in the report of premier Norquay's better terms mission to Ottawa, given by the Toronto Mail, it is stated "That in lieu of her lands, which are held and administered as Dominion lands, the province shall receive an annual grant of \$100,000 instead of \$45,000, as now, and that this shall be regarded as a final settlement of the land question. In addition to this the province is to be put in possession of all marsh lands within her borders, instead of half the swamp area, as heretofore." It is further stated by the Mail that "Manitoba holds one eighteenth of her area as school lands." The question now arises, if Canada owes Manitoba \$100,000 a year for all time on account of monies derived from the sale of the lands of the province, and has given up altogether the control of the swamp lands, which cover such a large part of the area of the old province, and the school lands, which comprise one eighteenth of the whole besides, in what yearly sum is she indebted to the districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan on account of lands granted to the C. P. R. and sold to colonization companies and speculators. This is a problem the people of the North-West should carefully figure up during the present winter, and see that it comes before the North-West council at its next session.

On the same authority it appears that during the present year the revenue to be derived by Manitoba from the federal treasury is \$440,000, made up as follows: In lieu of lands, \$100,000; per capita grant, \$120,000; interest on capital account, \$176,000; legislative grant, \$50,000. The North-West has, at least, as large a population as Manitoba, ten or twenty times the area of land available for settlement, and a hundred times the amount of other resources possessed by Manitoba, all in the hands of the federal government. For the year ending June 30th, 1885, the North-West will (perhaps) receive from the same source and for the same purposes as the Manitoba grant is received, the sum of \$32,000. That is while inhabiting a country far more valuable than Manitoba, and paying taxes in the same or greater proportion, and laboring under special disabilities imposed by the federal government, each settler in the North-West receives from the federal treasury a return on the taxes paid by him less than one thirteenth as much as the amount received by the settler in Manitoba for expenditure on local purposes under local control. While to mend the matter the North-West pittance is not as yet even expended under local control, but indirectly and sometimes directly under federal control.

In view of the great need in the North-West for the improvement of means of communication, owing to its being a country of immense distances, it is high time that the people and the representatives now accorded them awakened fully to the robbery that is being perpetrated upon them as compared with their fellow citizens in the rest of Canada in this matter of funds for local expenditure. In order to make this country what it ought to be improvements will have to be made. These cannot be made without the dollars, and the people should bestir themselves that at least the dollars which rightfully belong to them may be forthcoming.

WHEAT has touched 75 cents in Winnipeg.

Many years ago the Monroe doctrine, that the United States should be high arbitrator in all national questions on the American continent—was announced. Fortunately for the United States the people never believed sufficiently in the doctrine to put it in practice. Now, however, when the United States has made a treaty with the Central American state of Nicaragua looking toward the construction of an interoceanic canal through that state, a German paper under official inspiration rises to remark that this, as well as the Panama canal question should be regulated by an international congress. War would be the natural result of attempting to put these two opposing—and equally absurd—theories into practice. War, which, like ninety-nine per cent of all the quarrels in the world, would arise out of the inability of the human mind to attend strictly to its own business.

The Toronto World thinks Canadian morning papers should combine to secure cable news direct from Britain, which, at present, no single paper in the country seems able or willing to do. If no other proof existed this statement would be ample assurance that neither George nor Gordon Brown now control the Globe.

"SQUEALING around the trough" is the appropriate heading placed by the Toronto News over an account of a dispute about the registrarship of East Middlesex, Ont.

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

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GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

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And all kinds of Fancy Goods at Reduced Prices.

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22 Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

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## STURGEON MEETING.

A meeting was held in the Sturgeon church on Saturday evening last for the discussion of North-West council matters. Owing to the stormy character of the day and the drifted state of the roads the attendance was small. A. Cameron was appointed chairman. The meeting was addressed by Frank Oliver, who explained the reasons for the course taken by him at the two sessions of the North-West council in which he had represented the Edmonton district. His policy had not been one of opposition or obstruction. He had voted for and supported the greater number of the ordinances that had been passed, no matter by whom they had been introduced. Several were introduced by himself and in others amendments suggested by him had been introduced. He thought no opposition had been shown by or to him in these matters at least. Where he had been in opposition to the majority of the members of the council, of which majority the appointed members invariably formed a part, was in attempts made by himself and other members by means of bills and resolutions to find out the limits of the powers of the council and to extend those limits so that they would be satisfactory to the people of North-West; to secure for the government of the territories the various revenues to which they were entitled, and to have those revenues placed directly under the control of the popular representatives; to secure for the territories responsible government such as is enjoyed by the people of the rest of Canada; to assert the principle of the right of the people of the territories to control the lands of the North-West; and to press upon the attention of the federal government by open discussion and direct vote of the representatives of the people the necessity of taking certain action in matters of personal interest to the people of the North-West, in which that government had sole control, such as aid to schools, timber dues, grazing lands and halfbreed lands. On these questions the majority held not that the principles contended for were not right, or not in accord with the will of the people, nor did they object to measures on account of the parties introducing them, but they held that it was the duty of the council to so shape its discussions and motions as not to give offence to the ruling party in Ottawa, nor to give to their opponents any argument which might be used as a basis of attack upon the government; and that in pursuance of this alleged duty the measures alluded to should not be brought forward or debated in open council, but should be referred to the secret sessions of the executive council. He and those who thought with him held, on the contrary, that it was the duty of the council to give voice to the wishes of those whom the members represented, and the more publicity, so that there might be greater weight, the better. They thought that the council was doing all that could reasonably be expected of it if it attended successfully to its own business, and allowed the party in power in Ottawa, or any other party to do the same. They thought that the Ottawa politicians were quite as competent to manage unaided their affairs as those of Regina were theirs. On this point he had certainly been in opposition to the majority of the council, but he felt that at the same time he had represented the views of the majority of the people, and as it was the right of the people to rule he thought it might fairly be charged to the majority in the council that they, not he, were the oppositionists and obstructionists. He felt confident that this would be the unanimous verdict of the people at the elections soon to be held in various parts of the territories. He had been charged with being a socialist and opposed to everyone above him in authority. In countries where socialism flourished—those ruled by despotisms—he had no doubt that any man holding the doctrines of government now held in Great Britain and Canada and many other countries—expressed as government of the people, by the people, for the people—would be considered a socialist, and to this much of the charge of socialism he would plead guilty. As to being opposed to those in authority over him, believing that power and authority did—or should—emanate from the people, he as a representative of the people recognized no superior authority in men appointed to the offices which they held, not by the people, but by representatives of the people. The representative was the servant, not the master of the people, and the appointee was his servant, not his master. As a private individual he accorded all due deference to constituted authority as representing the will of the majority of the people, but as a popular representative in legislative or executive council he felt it to be his duty to exercise the powers entrusted to him under the constitution of the country without regard to any authority save that which placed him there.

The chairman called upon members of the audience for remarks.

The question was asked, if the North-West council could give land grants in aid of railways.

Mr. Oliver replied that the land was held under control of the federal government,

and, of course, was out of the power of the North-West council. It was to secure control of the lands of the North-West by the people of the North-West that one of the resolutions he had mentioned had been moved in the council. If the people of the North-West controlled their own lands there would be no danger of them being taken to build railroads in Ontario and British Columbia as at present, and if they were required to aid an independent outlet for the North-West they could be used, as now they cannot be on account of the eastern cities and provinces, which are hostile to the H. B. route, holding control of the lands with which it would be necessary to subsidize it in order to insure its being opened up.

No further discussion took place and the meeting dispersed.

## BEARS' HILL INDIAN RESERVE.

My reasons for not writing to the BULL-ETIN sooner were something similar to those of the French mayor of a city who did not fire the great gun on the King's arrival for nineteen reasons, and the first of these was that he had no gun. So with me, of all the reasons for my not writing sooner, the first is that I had nothing to write. In order to write news from some parts of the big North-West one would require the genius of Dean Swift, who wrote the history of a broomstick, to show how much some men can make of a trifle, and this is one of these parts.

First, I must mention that the ravines and dells of the Bears' hill actually ring with the echo of election meetings, stump orations, spirited socials, telephones, etc., etc., of which Edmonton and vicinity are the privileged theatres just now. The other day some Indians enquired of me what all this row was among the white men at Edmonton. They understood that a number of whites were contending which one should become king of the North-West. As I am supposed to know everything, of course I was obliged to enter into a long and detailed explanation of the constitution of the North-West council, although I had never made this piece of legislative machinery a special study. I explained the meaning of a member, all his supposed qualities, all he has to do for his country, etc., and that as a premium for his diplomatic wisdom he receives the sum of about 1,000 plasters per annum. When I came to this point one of the listeners said, with the affirmative grunt so expressive in their language: "Ah! I knew there must be some sonnyau at the bottom of it all; the white-man's contentions always revolve around the dollar—no wonder there are so many in the arena."

And now, Mr. Editor, having said so much about Edmonton, where I am not living, I will just write a few words about the Bear's hill, where I am living. Here, as I dare say has also been the case at Edmonton, we have had winter lately with a vengeance. The snow, which heretofore was moderately deep, has now grown almost to femoral height on the prairie and through the woods where are no roads, and is still coming down steadily. From this on, the most advantageous of the freighters' time is past until the green grass grows in the spring. Only about one third of the Indians have remained on the reserve since the payments last fall. The other two thirds are scattered in all directions in quest of furs. In this they have been more or less successful—their efforts have made it especially "rough on rats." I think they have cleaned out every rat hole within a radius of 100 miles. Besides this they have been able to procure a certain amount of different kinds of other peltry, such as fisher, mink, lynx, etc., the latter being more plentiful this year than they have been for many years past, because of the immense number of rabbits, which they follow up and live on in their onward course south. The Indians have made a wonderful slaughter among the rabbits this winter. These prolific little animals have been a boon to the country during the last three years, but this is their last winter here in such great numbers until at the end of four years hence, when we may look for them again, in the return of their regular period. Next winter the lynx will be very numerous, as they stay and breed in the country one year after the rabbits are gone. Let this be enough about quadrupeds.

For the convenience of those who are able to catch furs, we have a regular cordon of fur traders stretching from Buffalo lake to Duhamel, thence to Pigeon lake, until it ends with the old pro pelle cutem of the H. B. Co., and their competitors, I. G. B., at Battle river crossing. The old proverb has it that "A rolling stone gathers no moss," but here we reverse the order and say, "A sedentary trader gathers no fur," and so we find these vigilant pointers always on the scent wherever a few pelts are to be found in an Indian camp. With such opposition the Indians get all their furs are really worth in the country. I have not seen the new bridges on Blind Man's and Battle river, but I am told by competent judges they are A No. 1. They are built a piece off the old trail, a fact which will force the H. B. Co. and I. G. B. to move their stores or lose most of the business done by travellers. The new agency system at Bears' hill is working

to perfection. The Indians have received their cattle, are well cared for and are generally happy. There has, however, been a good deal of sickness amongst them this winter, but the agent has constantly furnished them medical assistance. There has been but one death since last fall. This occurred to-day—a boy of 16 belonging to chief Sampson died of lung disease. I was present at the bedside to witness the sorrowful passage, and inexpressible grief of the parents and relations.

January 25th, 1885.

## PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H. B. Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Helmitage.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N. W. T.

## NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON, Opposite Post Office, CALGARY.

## BROWN & CURRY

## GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

## LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

## WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

## NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

## SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

## BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

## ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

## NOTICES.

**FOR SALE.**—A milk cow, five years old, to calve in March. Apply to Rev. J. H. HOWARD, Methodist Parsonage.

**FOR SALE.**—A first-class driving horse, with harness, buckboard, cutter and robes. Apply at the H. B. Co. store.

**NOTICE.**—The annual meeting of the Edmonton Agricultural society will be held on the fourth Monday in January—26th inst.—in the public school house, at 2 o'clock p.m. W. STIFF, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pee, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

**NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM CALDER, DECEASED.**—All parties having claims against the estate of the late William Calder are requested to present the same to James McDougall at the Hudson's Bay Company's fort, Edmonton, before the 20th day of February next ensuing; and all parties indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the amounts to the party, at the place, and within the time before mentioned. Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of December, 1884. (Signed) R. HARDISTY, Executor of estate.

**ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE** making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESE & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

## BUSINESS.

**LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE.** M. MCCAULEY.

**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.**, wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Prior street Winnipeg.

**ST. JEAN**, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

**ROSS BROS.**, Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

**SANDERSON & LOOBY**, General Blacksmiths. Horse shoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

**MISS ROSS**, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

**STRANG & COMPANY**, successors to Ban- natyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

**JAMES McDONALD**, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main at Edmonton.

**PANNING MILLS.**—The latest improved. Law & Whitelaw makers, Meaford, Ont. A year's trial has proved these mills to be better suited for the work in this district than any others ever brought in. For sale by FRANK OLIVER.

**G. A. BLAKE**, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

**EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.**—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on same places. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H. B. Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.



## LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Edmonton Literary society took place in the school house on Tuesday evening last. The building was well filled, nearly half the audience being ladies. The programme comprised a reading by G. A. Blake—Misadventures at Margate; song by F. J. Trimble—Strangers yet; a song by D. Ross—The White Squall; and a reading by R. Secord of the case of Bardell vs. Pickwick, from the Pickwick papers. The main feature of the entertainment was a debate on the motion: Resolved that the government should continue to feed the Indians. The president, M. McCauley, led the affirmative, supported by Rev. J. H. Howard and G. A. Blake, and Rev. A. B. Baird the negative, supported by H. T. McPhillips and J. Hogarth. During the debate the chair was occupied by the vice-president, Dr. Munro. The debate was opened by M. McCauley taking the ground that it was necessary that the Indians should be fed to prevent them being a nuisance to settlers, as they were not fed they would have to beg or steal. He instanced the progress in civilization that had been made by the Indians, especially of Bears' hill, since they had been fed and controlled by government; and concluded by alluding to the benefits that would accrue to North-West settlers if the supplies required for feeding the Indians were purchased from them. Rev. Mr. Baird said the negative side did not contend the government should shut down at once on feeding the Indians, but that they should gradually cease to do so, giving them to understand that they must become self-supporting. That the government was not compelled by the provisions of the treaty to feed them, and that the practice of feeding them was making them less self-reliant and more indolent the longer it continued. The amount of benefit derived by the settlement from the purchase of supplies was so small as not to be weighed against the great injury being done the Indians by these supplies being furnished. G. A. Blake thought the leader of the negative had given up his case when he admitted that the government should not cease feeding the Indians now. The affirmative did not contend that the government should always feed the Indians, but that they should do so at the present time. He showed that from the decrease of game, especially of buffalo, consequent on the advent of the white man it was impossible for the Indians to sustain life by the old methods, and on those who caused the deficiency should rest the burden of supplying it. The game supply now consisted of musk rats and rabbits, and it was impossible for the men to support their families. What could their families do if the Indians went the long distance necessary to procure larger game, or to work in the settlements? H. T. McPhillips said that large numbers of the Indians were not fed by government, and were neither as great beggars or thieves as those who were fed. As to the benefit derived by the purchase of Indian supplies in Edmonton, we should not take a sectional view of the matter, but should remember that every consumer, many of whom were struggling hard for a bare existence, was contributing to the support of able-bodied and lazy Indians. The argument of the affirmative was expediency. When a robber puts his pistol to your ear and demands your money it is expedient to give it to him. This was the case between the Indians and the government for the past nine years, and while the government was being robbed the Indians were worse off. A great deal of stress was laid on the nobility of the redman, but he (the speaker) had a suspicion that the Indian was somewhat of a fox, and knew that so long as he put on a bold front and a poor mouth the government would feed him. It was time for a change. He read a portion of a poem written by Mr. Blake, lately published in the BULLETIN, in which reference was made to the needless slaughter of the buffalo by the Indians, and he asked whence this new found love of Mr. Blake for the extravagant Indian, and why, after wasting his natural food should he be fed by the government. Rev. J. H. Howard thought the negative had come over to the affirmative side when they admitted that the government should not now stop feeding the Indians. As the government had made the treaty, and was now feeding them we might trust that they had sufficient reasons for doing so. It must be admitted that when the Indians came in contact with the white man they lost morally, but that through the course now pursued by the government this injury was being at least partly atoned for. They were being taught agriculture and the arts of civilized life generally, and were making good progress towards a point when they would not only be self-supporting, but worthy members of the community. J. Hogarth compared the condition of the Indians receiving aid with those not receiving aid, to the disadvantage of the former. He then drew comparisons with other savage races, such as the New Zealanders, who had become so civilized as to send members to the legislature. What made the difference between these men and our Indians, who were always supposed to be the noblest race of savages in the world? The answer was that

the others were independent, while these were dependent. He could not see when the necessity of feeding the Indians would end. From the way they were going on he could see no hope of their ever becoming independent. The only reason he could see why they should continue to be fed was that as they had little control over their appetites the more they were fed the sooner they would die, and thus settle the question. M. McCauley, in conclusion, said that the Indians not receiving government aid would do so in time, and pointed to the condition of the Caughnawaga Indians as proof of the good results attained by Indians receiving government assistance. The chairman, Dr. Munro, left the decision of the question to the meeting, who declared in favor of the affirmative side by a large majority.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Feb. 6th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	7	0
Sunday,	45	4
Monday,	44	28
Tuesday,	40	22
Wednesday,	17	10
Thursday,	11	4
Friday,	-2	-8

Barometer falling, 27.553.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. C. WILSON.

## NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

## ST. ALBERT ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 in the St. Albert river survey; those portions of sections 6, 5, 8, 17, 16 and 21 not included in the St. Albert river survey, and sections 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, all in township 54, range 25, west of the 4th principal meridian; that portion of section 1, township 52, range 26 west not included in the St. Albert river survey, and sections 12, 13, 24, 25 and 26 in the aforesaid township.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

TUESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m. at the St. Albert school House.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

HENRY MCKENNY,

Returning Officer,

ADOLPHE PERRAULT,

LOUIS CHEVIGNY,

School Committee.

## NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

## CUNNINGHAM ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising lots A, B, C, D, E, and F, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the St. Albert river survey; those portions of sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, township 53 range 26 west, not included in the aforesaid survey or in Michel's Indian reserve; those fractions of sections 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8 in township 54, range 26 west, of the 4th principal meridian, not included in the aforesaid river survey and Indian reserve; and sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 17 in the aforesaid township 54 range 26 west.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

MONDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until 4 o'clock p.m., at the house of Samuel Cunningham.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM,

Returning officer.

EDMOND BROUSSEAU,

OCTAVE MIJEAU.

## AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cockshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district,

G. A. BLAKE,

Belmont farm.

## NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

## ST. LEON ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising whole sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36, and that portion of section 34 not included in the St. Albert river survey in township 53, range 25 west of the 4th principal meridian.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

FRIDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until 4 o'clock p.m. at the School house.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by the proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of twenty dollars); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

H. BLANC,

Returning Officer.

LEON HARNOIS,

EDMOND JUNEAU,

School Committee.

## NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

## BELLEROSE ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising river lots 26, 37, 38, 39, and 40 in the St. Albert river survey, whole sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 24, 25, 34, 35, and 36 and those portions of sections 2, 11, 22, 23, 27 and 26 outside of the St. Albert river survey in township 54, range 25 west of the 4th principal meridian; also sections 6, 7, 18 and 19 in township 54 range 24 west of the 4th meridian.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

THURSDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m. at the house of Octave Bellerose.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant, or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

ALFRED ARCAD,

Returning officer.

OCTAVE BELLEROSE,

SEVERE VILLENAUVE,

School committee.

## HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the traveling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.